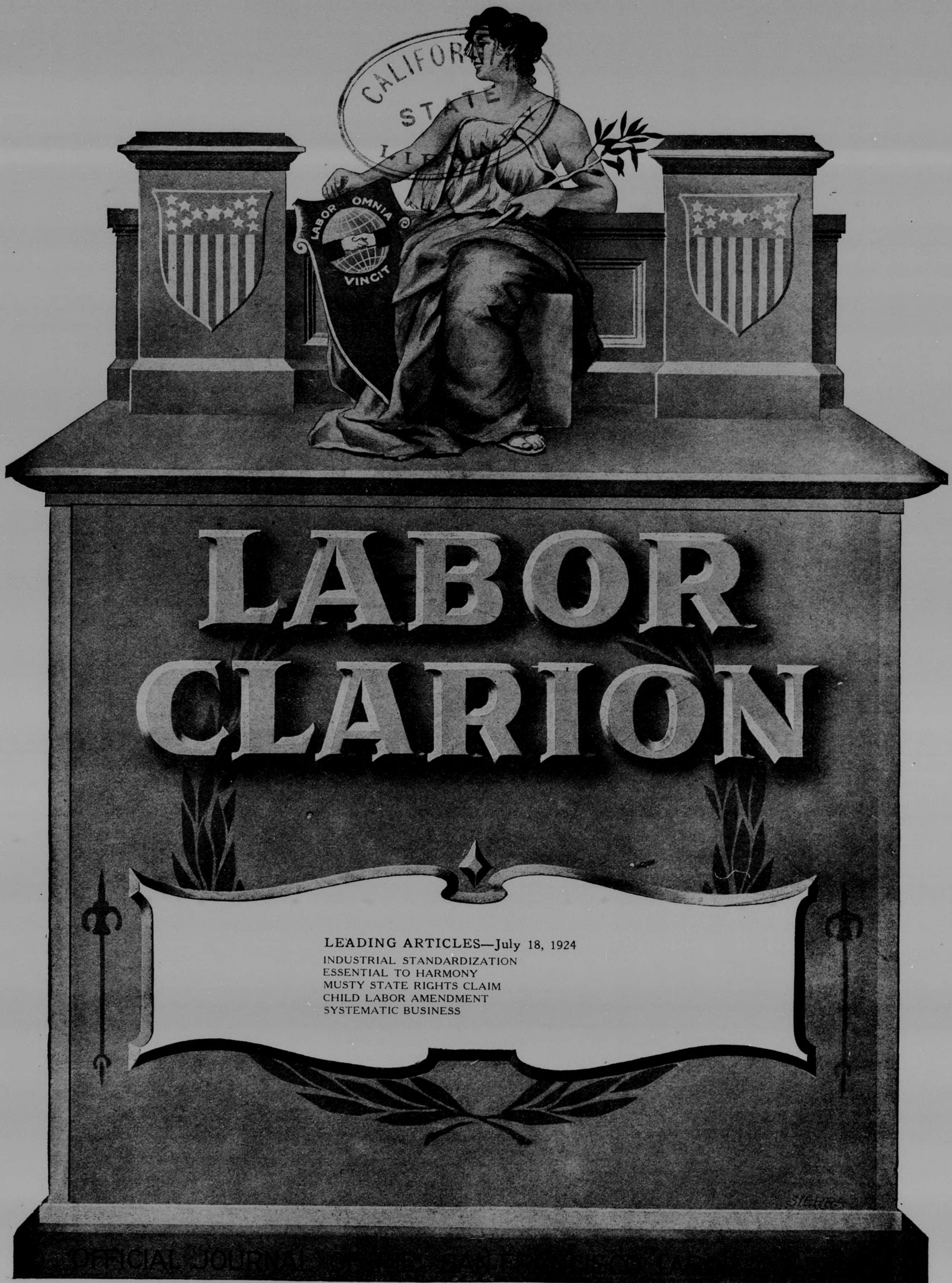


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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
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Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,900,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	446,024.41

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924

No. 25

:::

Industrial Standardization

:::

By A. W. Whitney, Chairman,

American Engineering Standards Committee.

Progress of standardization or simplification as it is sometimes called, in the United States, is of direct interest to the worker, as it means greater efficiency and higher productivity. Increasing standardization is a blow at a great waste in industry and means the adoption of fewer kinds, sizes and varieties in manufactured products and in the parts that make up such products. It is also of interest to the worker as being a move in the direction of self-government by industry and the gradual elimination of the abuses of industry by the co-operative effort of workers and employers.—Editor.

During the past year, industrial standardization has continued to develop as one of the most active and important phases of American industry. Progress has been made in the standardization of raw materials, manufacturing processes and finished products. This is equally true whether looked at from the point of view of the factory, of the industrial or technical association, or of a national movement.

A striking development is the increased systematic use of specifications in public purchases, notably in the Federal and in several of the state governments. The National Association of Purchasing Agents and the National Council of Governmental Purchasing Agents are devoting much time and attention to the subject.

The Federal Specifications Board is beginning the third year of its activity. In this, the American Engineering Standards Committee has co-operated by obtaining criticisms from the various interested industries of proposed specifications of the Federal Government before the specifications are finally adopted by the Board. From these systematic efforts to bring governmental purchases in line with the best commercial practice, important economies both to industry and government are resulting.

The Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce continues to exert a most stimulating influence on the standardization movement, particularly in emphasizing the efficiency results of standardization to the business man.

Through the organization of the American Marine Standards Committee, work has been initiated in this important industry. Very little in this field has heretofore been done in this country, although very considerable activity has been going on for some time in Germany and Great Britain.

The most striking aspect of the movement for industrial standardization is the development of standardization on a national scale. More than 150 undertakings now have official status before the American Engineering Standards Committee, the national clearing-house for standardization. Fifty standards have received final approval by the Committee, twenty-two of which were approved during 1923. The importance of the broadly democratic methods followed in this clearing-house work is receiving increasingly widespread recognition. In it all parties concerned with any standard, producers, consumers, and representatives of the public and government

participate (1) in deciding whether the work should be undertaken at all, (2) in formulating the standard, and (3) in its ultimate approval.

Thus the industries are developing and using such standards as fit their needs, without danger of such technical industrial matters becoming subject to legal enforcement or to governmental pressure. Is it not probable that many other of our important industrial problems will find their solutions by closely analogous methods?

There are now national industrial standardizing organizations in sixteen countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czecho-slovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Of these, the work in Great Britain, Germany and the United States is the most extensive, as would be expected from the scale of industrial development in these countries.

The extensive standardization work going on in Germany continues to present many interesting phases. Some of these were outlined in a recent bulletin of the American Engineering Standards Committee. Practically every important manufacturing concern in that country is actively engaged in the work, and more than a thousand companies have formal standardization organizations within their own works. Approximately seven hundred national German standards have been approved by the central national standardizing body. These are only standards in which several industries are concerned. Standardization engineering is now a recognized profession in Germany.

Standardization continues to play a more and more important role in the activities of trade associations. The subject is treated at length in the book on "Trade Association Activities" issued by the Department of Commerce. It is of more than passing interest that the Supreme Court in a recent decision in regard to trade association activities, explicitly recognized standardization as being to the public interest.

REHABILITATED VETERANS.

The American Legion has been asked by its liaison officers in connection with the U. S. Veterans' Bureau to co-operate with that body in providing positions for the eight hundred disabled men who have finished their vocational training with the government. The veterans are now ready to take positions in the industrial, commercial and professional world after periods of training varying from six months to four years.

In making this request, James Mulcare, liaison officer of District No. 12, stated: "Many of the disabled are returning to employment after an absence of four years. Many of them have responsibilities greater than has the average young man starting out. Nevertheless they will have these young men to compete with for jobs. You men of the Legion, in the thick of the industrial and commercial competition, see opportunities that employment men of the government would never find. Let us know of them."

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

ESSENTIAL TO HARMONY.

By G. W. Perkins,

President, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Perfect accord and co-operation must prevail in the labor movement and upon the economic field of endeavor if we are to obtain the best and really worth-while results. This is as true in our trade unions as it is with any given piece of machinery. A locomotive cannot work to capacity if any part of its integral make-up is out of order and not functioning properly. The same is true of all other machines.

A locomotive to work properly and to capacity must have the attention and co-operation of the engineer, the fireman, the conductor, and the train dispatcher. Unless all these elements and forces co-ordinate and work in harmony the wonderfully constructed and powerful locomotive becomes impotent and often dangerous.

The foregoing principles are applicable and just as necessary for successful achievement in our trade union movement, in industry, and in the accomplishment of results. The employer, the superintendent, the union and the members thereof should work in harmony if the best results are to be achieved. If any one of these elements that go to make up the whole is not in accord friction develops and discord and danger are just ahead of us.

Labor is just as necessary in any given industry as capital. It is just as necessary as the employer or the management and is entitled to just as much consideration as any part of the elements engaged therein. The employer cannot get along without labor and labor under any system of production must have authoritative, just management. Well paid and well treated labor is the best and less expensive in the end. It is of greater service and is more productive and consequently better for the employer in the final analysis.

Just so long as industry is conducted under the present system every thoughtful man and woman must realize that co-operation and harmony in which labor has its own proper say are conducive to the best interests of labor, the management, and finally society at large.

The first essential to such a condition is organization. Without it no progress for the workers in the lines of human endeavor and a higher and better civilization has ever been made.

Organize; perfect your organization; and keep on organizing.

"LABOR COMMODITY" THEORY.

"The capitalistic principle that labor is a commodity is recognized" in a statement contained in the President's veto of the postal workers' wage bill, says Wm. M. Collins, president of the Railway Mail Association. In vetoing the wage bill, the President said:

"I am informed there is generally no difficulty in maintaining a list of eligibles to fill vacancies. There are certain localities where difficulty exists * * * due to high costs of living and higher wage scales."

"In other words," said President Collins, "the wage to be paid, regardless of the character of service rendered, is to depend upon the supply of labor in the market."

MUSTY STATES RIGHTS' CLAIM.

Child labor is a national problem. It has been made so by the refusal of states to protect children.

The evils of child labor can not be restricted or confined to the section where little ones are exploited.

The public health, safety and morality make it more than a provincial question. It is not a matter of town, city, county or state regulation. It is nation-wide in its scope and effect.

Twice has Congress attempted to regulate child labor. In each instance the act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Congress now submits a constitutional amendment to the states and the cry is raised that this interferes with states' rights.

It is significant that when Congress voted for a national child labor law, states' rights was hardly discussed.

The proposed amendment will legalize laws that the Supreme Court invalidated. It will permit Congress to do what the Supreme Court denied.

Why did states' rights advocates remain silent when Congress passed these two national child labor laws, and why do they now loudly claim that child labor regulation is a state matter?

Did these benefactors of child labor "guess" that the Supreme Court would declare the two laws unconstitutional?

If the abolition of lotteries and state banks are national, rather than state questions, why not abolition of child labor?

If the control of drugs and narcotics is a national problem, why can't Congress protect its future citizens against physical and mental deterioration?

In campaigns against cattle diseases, government agents destroy live stock to check the disease. The cry of "government interference" is not raised. Men who talk of states' rights are willing to have the Federal Government aid them in protecting their cattle but not their children.

In opposing the amendment the Georgia Legislature said it would "destroy parental authority."

The amendment will do nothing of the kind. It will permit Congress to pass a national child labor law, but there will be no objection to Georgia passing a better one.

"Parental authority" will not be interfered with any more than under state labor laws. Georgia accepts the principle of child labor regulation now.

The Georgia Legislature also declared that the amendment "would place in the hands of Congress a power to destroy agriculture and manufacturing at will."

That is demagoguery. These law-makers should be reminded that Congress has always had that power. More than 100 years ago Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court said: "The power to tax is the power to destroy" (McCulloch vs. Maryland).

Congress has exercised that power against state banks, against oleomargarine, and on other occasions.

But that does not mean Congress would attempt national suicide by destroying the country's greatest activities.

A strong public opinion must be developed in favor of treating child labor as a national issue.

From the standpoint of self-preservation alone, today's citizens should insist that tomorrow's citizens are mentally and physically equipped to defend their country and carry on its great purposes.

Our constitution was never intended to be a barrier to progress. It was never intended to be a concrete mold. It is not rigid and inflexible.

Our constitution must expand as our needs warrant.

MACHINERY DISPLACES LABOR.

In the last 13 years automatic machinery production has increased to "an almost inconceivable extent," according to the United States patent office, in announcing the one and one-half millionth patent issued since the present patent office came into existence.

The statement is a thumb-nail sketch of the social and economic upheavals machinery has wrought since 1836.

The period from 1836 to 1893, the statement says, "saw more changes that profoundly affected civilization, our mode of living, our health and progress, than any 1000 years previously. For during this period the face of the advanced nations of the earth altered materially, changing primarily from cultural to industrial countries.

"During these 57 years an evolution of profound depth, of far-reaching effect, was produced. The steam engine was perfected and its application to machinery and transportation made effective and universal; the whole art of electrical generation of power, its transmission and utilization was invented and applied; electrical lighting, heating and communication established; industrial chemistry became a force and a standard of industrial progress. Labor-saving machinery impressed itself for the first time generally as a universal factor in our industrial life, and the internal combustion machine, with all its tremendously important implications, was developed and applied.

The second period, from 1893 to 1911, although being considerably shorter, still produced such far-reaching inventions as the automobile, the aeroplane and wireless communication. During this period the inventions of the first period were consolidated, refined and more extensively applied, especially in quantity production by labor-saving devices, the use of electricity for power for machinery and transportation, and the perfection of the automobile.

"The era covering the last 13 years is notable mostly for generally intensive pursuit of improvements, particularly in the multiplying of the effectiveness of the labor-saving device, leading to automatic machinery, whereby direct application of manual labor is almost eliminated and production increased to an almost inconceivable extent."

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

PARENTS!

In selecting a school at which to have your boys and girls prepare for first-class positions, remember that **Gallagher-Marsh Business College** invites you to come to its school premises and see its students write shorthand rapidly and read their notes correctly, and then challenges all other schools to equal in your presence what you will see accomplished here.

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CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT.

The California League of Women Voters, of which San Francisco Center is the local unit, is working for the prompt ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. The California League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization of women of every class devoted to intelligent citizenship and constructive legislation. Miss Marion Delany is president of the organization and Mrs. Ernest Wallace is the legislative chairman.

The Women Voters will handle their legislative program differently this year. They plan to send delegations to all the political party conventions when they assemble in Sacramento, in September, to formulate their platforms. As the legislative program of the League is one in which all progressive citizens whole-heartedly believe they expect to have little difficulty in convincing the political parties that it will be wise to include in their platforms the principles of the legislation that organized women want.

This year the legislative program of the League of Women Voters includes the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment, adequate support of public education so that every child in California may have an equal educational opportunity, an increased appropriation for the infancy and maternity act, and an institution for the rehabilitation of delinquent women.

UNION ATTACK FAILS.

Fresno has blocked an attack on organized labor.

Led by the Fresno Bee and the Fresno Republican, two daily newspapers, citizens declared that bitterness and loss of business has been the net result of Citizens' Alliance and American plan advocates, who were told their union-smashing policy is wrong.

The union wrecking plan was initiated when the building craftsmen failed to renew their agreement with employers. Negotiations were not abandoned, but the anti-unionists, represented by the "Valley Industrial Association" became active. Some business men joined the antis. Wages were reduced in lumber yards, and the association proclaimed its purpose to make the cuts general.

Citizens outside the labor movement refused to accept the new order, and as strike talk increased, so did protests against the antis.

The Fresno Bee called upon citizens to be no party to a movement that would deny workers a right that others enjoy.

The Fresno Republican took the same position. "Collective bargaining has arrived at a place of national recognition," that paper declared. "Men of influence in construction the country over are for it, as well as publicists."

This had its effect on the union smashers, whose plan collapsed as citizens refused to accept chaos for peace and order.

The building craftsmen and employers finally renewed their agreement, and the "Valley Industrial Association" is thoroughly discredited.

WHAT IS AN INJUNCTION?

An injunction is a law that is found on no statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any Governor or President.

A law which exists without the consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a judge; and its penalties are fixed by the same judge; and the offenders are tried before the same judge; and the verdict is rendered by a jury of one man—the same judge; and the sentence is pronounced by the same judge.

FOR FAIR PLAY.

The following statement was issued by the joint committee composed of representatives of the four State organizations—American Legion, State Federation of Labor, State Grange and Native Sons of the Golden West—which was instrumental in urging upon Congress passage of the provision in the new immigration bill providing for the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship:

San Francisco, Calif., June 23, 1924.

The Japanese now legally residing in California are here practically upon invitation of the Federal government, since their admission was sanctioned by administrative policy and departmental operation.

They are entitled under treaty and law not only to protection for themselves, their families and their property, but also to the right to engage in any occupation not in conflict with the provisions of the alien land law. It is due to the dignity of the State and to our own self-respect that they be treated with scrupulous regard for their rights and with courtesy as well.

The four California organizations by whose authorized executive officers this statement has been issued—the American Legion, State Federation of Labor, State Grange and Native Sons of the Golden West—declare their intention to secure by every means in their power, such rights as the Japanese or other aliens may be entitled to during their residence in this State, to protect them from discourtesy of any kind, and to aid in apprehension and punishment of those who may cast discredit upon State and nation by the commission of overt or unfriendly act against such resident aliens.

MORGAN KEATON,

Dept. Adj., American Legion.

PAUL SCHARRENBURG,

Secty-Treas., State Federation of Labor.

C. A. BODWELL, JR.,

For Geo. R. Harrison, Master, California State Grange.

EDWARD J. LYNCH,

Grand President, Native Sons of the Golden West.

Play safe—take no chances! Unsanitary sweatshops are the breeding place of harmful germs. Insure your health by being a patron of the union label, card and button.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924

Some simple and little things are not so simple as some people imagine. The latest scientific theory is that every little atom is a solar system, and we can not even guess the much deeper mysteries of all the suns, planets and comets that constitute that system and all the tiny beings that live their days of joy and sorrow on those tiny planets. The thought should make us dizzy.

We establish timber reserves to be burned up, give away water rights to private companies for the asking, and are still rich enough as a nation to feed and clothe the world's population, if we only had capital enough to develop our natural resources. That is one side of the medal, but on the other we are too poor to pension the soldiers and veterans of the World War, and too poor to pay a decent wage to our postal workers. Thus poverty and riches limit and harass us on every hand. It is simple, and yet a complex of such size that it may take the rest of the nation's life to solve the riddle, if there be time enough allowed for that slow and evolving process that is to put everybody finally on easy street.

The Hetch Hetchy situation remains in its old chronic state of uncertainty and lack of definite planning, and we don't even know what to say about it to all inquiring friends. The latest story is that some kind of committee in Berkeley wanted to know what kind of title they could get if they should buy part of our water from Hetch Hetchy. Mayor Rolph is reported in the press having answered that generous, big-hearted San Francisco has spent forty-five million dollars already without a word of inquiry about such a thing as a title, and why can not Berkeley act the lady, if it is water that she wants. Helen Maria, have we not got the biggest thirst on earth these days in blistering California, and what else do we want but the wettest water ever created to come down the pipe from Hetch Hetchy? That will be title good enough for us, if we ever get it. But there is where the rub is. But, let us think once more. Isn't there power enough already from Hetch Hetchy to run all the pumps needed to bring the water from Hetch Hetchy. Then, why in the language of Priam's degenerate son, don't we take the power that is already within our grasp, and make this dream come true?

Systematic Business

When problems are of big proportions the figures which measure them are too complex or large to have practical meaning to us. We use statistics to get a realizing sense of proportions. Statistics give us indexes to quantity tendencies so that we can measure progress and forecast directions.

The statistical method is no longer the diversion of a few mathematicians but is the necessary tool of those responsible for shaping the policies of all large undertakings. The labor movement which in itself is a big movement integrates with a still larger industrial and commercial undertaking.

Like every other constructive undertaking the labor movement must periodically make a survey of its resources and its progress. Such a trade union audit reveals the soundness and the effectiveness of policies and methods. That union which puts down in one column the total number of wage earners employed in industry coming under its jurisdiction and in a parallel column, the total number of wage earners constituting its membership, is facing a definite statement of its organizing problem. If at the end of each quarter the figures are revised, the figures constitute a compelling story of success or failure. This is the fundamental first step in union records leading to conscious progress.

Two items are necessary: the number of men workers and the number of women workers. The number of men and women gainfully employed coming under the jurisdiction of the union can usually be estimated from the figures given in the United States Census Reports. Each union should be able to supply membership data necessary to measure the effectiveness of the unions up to date.

Fundamental as this information is, not all of our unions keep their books in a way to make it available. A rather startling result of our failure to keep records is disclosed in the second statistical book of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The following countries make reports on membership, giving men members, women members and total: Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Palestine, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

The following countries report total membership only—unable to give separate data for men and women: Canada, Latvia, Luxemburg and Spain.

While it is not an easy matter to have accurate union records, yet it is not impossible. This is a problem not only for trade unionists but for friends of unions interested in statistical and accounting problems.

GOOD TIMBER.

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light;
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king,
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man,
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees;
The farther sky, the greater length;
The more the storm, the more the strength,
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth,
We find patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

—Anon.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The California Supreme Court never wants to "reverse itself," therefore it will have to be reversed by a higher power, such as the Supreme Court of the United States. That is just what has happened indirectly and soon may be achieved directly. That refers to the recent case in which the California court pronounced as unconstitutional the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1919, requiring an employer to pay to the State a sum of three hundred dollars for the support of the benefits of that act in case his employee incurred a fatal accident and left no dependents. In a recent case before the United States Supreme Court that court held the New York act requiring such employer to pay into the rehabilitation fund a sum of nine hundred dollars was "hunkadora," wherefore it shall in all probability come to pass that the California case now pending will be reversed.

The Public Spirit Club is considering a proposed constitutional amendment to limit the introduction of bills in the legislature and thereby stop "the ever-increasing inundation of useless, unenforceable, ill-considered and restrictive legislation," turned out by our State Legislature. Its method of limitation consists in the appointment of a committee of seven by the Legislature, such committee to first give its O. K. to all proposed measures that could be considered by the following legislature, and permitting no alteration or amendment by the legislature, on the principle of "take it or leave it." In other words, the Legislature is to have a guardian, but what will the people say about it, we wonder. Looks to us that there ought also be appointed a guardian over the legislative guardian, and so on until we have a complete hierarchy of superintendents of the legislative business. The idea savors too much of "an inundation of useless, unenforceable, ill-considered and restrictive legislation" to be sufficiently appealing to a people that still have in their veins a crimson drop of liberty.

"Have you a radio?" has until recently been a query similar to "have you a talking machine?" or "have you a player piano?" But in a very short time, asking a man if he has a radio will be as rude as asking him if he possesses a bathtub, or a telephone, or a clean shirt. The Cleveland and New York conventions have, for the first time, been participated in by millions of voters. True, the participation was vicarious; the unseen audience was a silent one, but it was an intent one. And the educational result of millions of people having listened directly to the great leaders of both parties discussing questions of national importance, unquestionably will be felt in November. The newspapers, of course, carry full reports. But few people read all the newspaper has to say. The newspaper offers a choice of interesting news, politics and prize fights, baseball and battle, prehistoric discovery and prohibition doings bid for attention. Listeners-in take what they get. Their's not to choose; their's but to sit silent and absorb what is "in the air." There is usually choice of entertainment, but what greater entertainment is there than the making of history, the nominations, the balloting; not next day, cold in type, but now, this instant, heard in the home as soon as spoken in the convention? We are having a political rebirth. We are knowing where formerly we guessed. Just what the radio is to mean in citizenship training is only faintly foreshadowed.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Mary—Mary! . . . Come quickly and take the parrot away—the master's lost his collar-stud."—Birmingham (Eng.) Gazette and Express.

"Ma, has Pa been to the races?"

"Yes. How do you know?"

"Well, my money-box won't rattle!"—The Humorist (London).

Aunt—And were you a very good little girl at church this morning, Sallie?

Sallie—Oh, yes, Aunt. A man offered me a big plate full of money, and I said "No, thank you."—The American Legion Weekly.

They were on their honeymoon trip in the mountains, and the bride's mother had insisted on accompanying the otherwise happy couple. Suddenly the groom let out a yell.

"Phyllis! Phyllis!" he shouted. "Your mother has fallen over a cliff!"

"Heavens!" screamed the young woman. "Is she badly hurt?"

"Not yet! She hasn't stopped!"—The American Legion Weekly.

The Rev. Guy E. Shieler, editor of The Churchman, told at a dinner in New York a number of church anecdotes.

"Late one Saturday night," Dr. Shieler said, "a young divine received a wire from his bishop ordering to preach the next morning at a certain church. This church was unknown to the young man. Nevertheless he prepared his sermon, took the train, arrived and preached duly.

"He preached from the text, 'Without money and without price,' and, to his astonishment and annoyance, every time he quoted his text—and of course he had to quote it pretty frequently in the sermon's course—the entire congregation shook with suppressed laughter.

"Well, after the exercises were over the young divine asked one of the vestrymen the meaning of all that unseemly mirth.

"The vestryman gave a loud guffaw and said:

"'Our own minister—the one whose pulpit you are supplying—is named Price, and he absconded yesterday with a large sum of money.'"—Pittsburgh Sun.

The trig little woman with the horticultural display on her head stepped upon the pay-right-now-while-we've-got-you car.

The conductor held out his hand for his fare.

"You'll have to wait until after I get inside," she told him.

"Oh, no," insisted the fare-taker. "You have to pay right here on these cars."

"But I tell you I can't pay you until after I get inside," repeated the little woman.

"Yes, but—"

"Here!" interrupted a big man who had climbed on behind the woman. "Just take her fare out of this. I know how it is. My wife carries her money that way."

A minister of a rural parish, motoring home one day after a round of visits, overtook a girl plodding along a country road carrying a heavy basket of provisions.

Recognizing her as a servant employed by a farmer living near his parsonage, he pulled up and offered her a lift. When he came to the lane leading to the farm he stopped to let her get down and she said, "Oh, thank you, sir."

"Don't mention it," replied the minister.

The girl blushed prettily, hung her head, then looked up archly, "All right," she said; "mum's the word."

MISCELLANEOUS

ACTORS' EQUITY WINS.

Supreme Court Justice Platzek of New York has denied the application of the Actors' Fidelity League for an injunction to prevent the Actors' Equity Association from carrying out an agreement with theatrical managers.

The Fidelity League is a company "union," organized by the managers on the occasion of the actors' strike in New York City five years ago.

This is the second time Actors' Equity has won. On May 28 Justice McCook refused the same kind of an injunction, at the request of a handful of "bitter-end" theatrical managers who are backing the company "union" and who refuse to recognize Equity.

NO FEES ALLOWED.

Certain lawyers in San Francisco and of the State are threatened to be exposed by Major A. E. Graupner, Chairman of the American Legion Rehabilitation Committee, who are alleged to have been charging fees for aiding former service men for making out the adjusted compensation blanks. Several complaints have come in to State Headquarters according to officials here and Major Graupner has been authorized to protect the veterans' interests and to prosecute in case sufficient evidence can be secured. The Federal law prohibits the charging of fees for aiding ex-service men for filling out these Adjusted Compensation blanks. The Legion has offered the services of its 300 posts in the State of California in an effort to aid free of charge the service men in making out their claims.

IS NOT COURT ISSUE.

Again has a high court ruled that voluntary associations, as a trade union, have sole control over their membership, and courts can not pass judgment on such control.

Affirmation of this rule was made by the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court in vacating an injunction secured by David Simons, former head of the Web Pressmen's Union in New York City, against President George L. Berry and other officers of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Simons directed the outlaw strike of pressmen in New York City last fall. That union's charter was revoked and Simon's was refused membership in the new local. He sued to compel the international officers to reinstate him and when he lost his case he secured a court order against officers of the international from interfering with him in any employment and from calling out the pressmen in any place in which he might be employed, because of such employment. This injunction has been set aside by the appellate division. The court said: "There is no doubt that defendant was within its rights in rejecting plaintiff's application for membership." Concluding the opinion, Justice McAvoy said:

"Plaintiff's status before the court is that of a new applicant seeking to compel the defendant union to admit him. Whether to grant or refuse membership in a voluntary association is a matter under complete control of the organization itself, and the ruling is not subject to review by the courts."

The outlaw strike involved practically every newspaper in New York City. The entire structure of contracts was jeopardized by the outlaws, and to maintain the union's integrity, the international was compelled to throw its resources against the illegal strike.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Members of the Recorder chapel were shocked upon their arrival at the office Monday morning to learn that their foreman, Charles J. Stark, had passed away over the week-end. Mr. Stark had left the office Saturday evening in apparent good health and was stricken with cerebral apoplexy while enjoying his evening meal. He was removed to Morton Hospital, where death overtook him early Sunday morning. Mr. Stark was a native of San Francisco and was about 54 years of age. Left to mourn his passing are his wife, Mrs. Rose Stark; three daughters, Marjorie C., Helen I. and Evelyn B. Stark; one son, Henry I., and a brother, Rev. Henry I. Stark, C.S.P., a priest of the Paulist faith. The funeral was held Wednesday, July 16th, from St. Mary's Paulist Church, the requiem mass being celebrated by his brother. The remains were laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery, the pallbearers all being members of the Recorder staff, as follows: Andrew Y. Wood, Russell F. Reed, Maurice Hayden, Geo. Deeney, Fred E. Winter, Wm. U. Bowen. Mr. Stark had been an employee of the Recorder for 17 years, most of which time he had been day foreman, and was loved and respected by his fellow workers.

Harry T. Gravitt, member of Fresno union, who, accompanied by his wife, has been touring the Northwest, stopped in this city en route to his home at Fresno. Harry reported a wonderful trip.

In looking over the list of new officers published in the July Journal we find J. T. McNeary has been elected president of the Albuquerque local. Mr. McNeary is a son of our own "Johnny" McNeary, popular skipper of the Examiner composing room.

Secretary Michelson wishes to call to the attention of chapel chairmen that he has prepared a new rate card for the collection of dues and assessments. Since the discontinuance of the special assessment it will be to the advantage of chairman to call at the secretary's office and receive the new rate card.

H. H. "Shorty" Bisbing, well known on both coasts, arrived last week from New York City, where he has been sojourning for the past three years. Mr. Bisbing had been holding down the head proofreader's job on Collier's until that publication was moved to the "rat" Crowell plant at Springfield, Ohio.

L. B. Garrett of the Falk chapel has just returned from a most delightful vacation spent in the Sierras. He first visited Donner Lake, then to Reno, returning via Glenbrook to Bijou Inn, Lake Tahoe, thence home.

J. C. Ramsey, member of No. 21, is confined to St. Mary's Hospital, Oakland, following an automobile accident in which he suffered a broken leg.

J. M. Nevin, Hancock Bros. chapel, has been laid up the past week, due to a severe case of sunburn suffered while enjoying the swimming beaches of a nearby resort.

E. J. Porter, chairman of the Daily News chapel, who has been confined to the University of California Hospital for several weeks past, where he underwent an operation, has recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

K. S. Reist and C. H. Piper of the Donaldson chapel, accompanied by their families, are spending their vacation in the wilds of Mendocino County.

H. Martin left this week for Salt Lake City, where he will join relatives on a trip through Yellowstone Park.

Miss Helena Clendenin, who recently joined

this union, has drawn her traveler and departed for Palo Alto, where she will be employed temporarily as proofreader in the office of Stanford University. When the fall semester opens Miss Clendenin will be promoted to a position of editor and critic. She has had several years' experience in Eastern cities in this line, speaks, reads and writes several languages and upon that showing was employed by the university to edit manuscripts of the various professors before their copy goes to the printer.

W. P. ("Pat") Davis, Daily News chapel, is absent on an extended vacation in Omaha, where he is visiting his aged mother.

"Pop" Piersol, market operator of the Daily News, is absent on his usual summer vacation. "Pop's" friends at the News say he refused to divulge his destination, but they say it is a safe bet he is enjoying the "scenery" at some of the beach resorts.

How time does fly! The "Twenty Years Ago" column of a local paper carried the following item July 4th: "It was a real Independence Day for San Francisco printers. They quite the atmosphere of ink and lead, chartered two trains for their picnic at San Jose, and watched Will J. French place second in the 100-yard dash. James J. Gerran won by a stick." In speaking to the writer this week Mr. French recalled the event and said: "I recall my prize was a gift box of cigars—after sampling them I wished I had put another foot forward and won the first prize! Can still run 100 'ems' in less than 100 seconds." Phil Johnson of the board of arbitration wants to challenge Mr. French to a match race at any time and place.

The Recorder Printing and Publishing Company has added another addition to its printing plant, the latest being an extension to its composing room, 37½ x 50. The Wale Printing Co. will occupy the second floor of the new building, which is 65 x 50 and modernly appointed. There is a rumor to the effect that the Recorder is contemplating installing another typesetting machine.

A shop meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen was held at the plant of the Hoffschneider Electrotype Company, 140 Second street, on Monday evening, July 14th. Under the guidance of Craftsmen Frank Kristan and Bert Hoffschneider, the members were inducted into the methods and problems of the electrotypers' and stereotypers' craft. An ordinary type form was molded in wax; the molder showed the assembled craftsmen the trouble caused by an improper lockup and its effect on the finished job; remolded the same form after rectifying the trouble, and passed the work to electrotypers, who elucidated the various processes and gave the craftsmen ample opportunity to question them and let them "share their knowledge." A halftone was molded in lead, under pressure of many tons, and again were the various operations explained in detail, until the finished nickeltype was passed from hand to hand. An ordinary stereo was ready for delivery in a few minutes—while a "rounded stereo, to be used on the latest ticket press invented by Carroll Fisk of No. 21, was so strongly and accurately molded that it was good for hundreds of thousands of impressions and would register to a hair. Perhaps the demonstration that impressed the craftsmen was the wax engraving of an intricate rule form, absolutely impossible under any form of typography, yet accurate to within a thousandth of an inch under this process; maps, diagrams, headings and scripts were demonstrated and samples of the finished work have all the sharpness of the better grades of steel and copperplate work. One of the pleasing features of this plant is the fact that all the employees are paid over the scale—a full pocket making a contented employee, who is

ever looking out for the firm's welfare. In keeping with the Craftsmen's slogan, Messrs. Kristan and Hoffschneider are always ready to "share their knowledge" and perplexed printers are invited to bring their problems to them or to mail any queries to the president, Haywood Hunt, with Kennedy-ten Bosch Co., who will forward them.

The employees of the Braden Printing Co. held their first picnic at "Travelers' Rest," Atherton, on Sunday, July 13th. After the luncheon of barbecued "pups" and other "eats," the following program was enjoyed: Speech by Mr. L. Braden, Jr., song by F. A. Pritchard, dance by Gus Hornbeck of the pressroom, ably assisted by Art Lamb. The rest of the numbers had plenty of punch and kick. A good time was enjoyed by all, and those who were unable to attend missed something. All are looking forward to the next event, this being the second, the one previous having been an evening at the Braden home a month or two ago.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, held last Sunday, the following officers were elected: President, C. L. Stright; first vice-president, M. R. Douglass; second vice-president, C. Benton; secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr.; marshal, R. W. Anderson; guardian, L. H. Nordhausen; director, P. Johnson. The secretary-treasurer reported the funds in good condition and the membership growing.—E. M. Stone and W. H. Williston were initiated to membership. The dance committee reported the affair of May 17th a social and financial success. By a unanimous vote, the society endorsed the candidacy of James W. Mullen for Congress in the Fifth District.

After a honeymoon in Southern California Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Cole have started housekeeping on Castro street, near Fifteenth. The marriage occurred several weeks ago and the Call's genial makeup has been receiving congratulations from his friends in printerdom ever since.

Herald Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Bob Smith departed for the vacationists' wonderland, Yosemite, Saturday. Several were in the party and Bob stated that people wouldn't ask "Which Smith is it?" after he'd been there a few days—they'd know there is only one Smith and he is it.

This city was included in Joe Starr's automobile tour and he made a point of calling on Machinist A. R. Bowen one day recently, the pair having printed together in the dim past. Mr. Starr operates a keyboard on the Fort Worth Star-Telegram of Texas.

On the 12th Walter Yngve and George Carreg steamed up river to Monte Rio, at which burg they purposed a fortnight's repose, although some of the period will be spent acquiring a coat of tan by swimming and boating. Monte Rio should tumble out of its King Tut snooze with expedition and remain a lively place as long as they stay.

Two returned travelers, Ole Pearson and "Red" Tellman, now subbing on the Chronicle, were visitors to the chapel recently and received a royal welcome, both being the sort of men who make friends easily. During his absence Mr. Pearson made Gotham his headquarters, while Mr. Tellman alternated between Chicago and Indianapolis.

J. H. McDermott, secretary-treasurer of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, was calling on members of the organization at the Herald recently. Mac states the society is in quite a flourishing condition and as the semi-annual election was approaching candidates were being given the once-over.

An accident put Chairman Dave Coleman on the shelf several weeks. It's hard to keep him, there, however, and he relieved his sub last

Monday. Mr. Coleman is highly enthusiastic in his praise of his treatment by the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, stating the visiting committee were out several times to cheer him up and Secretary-Treasurer McDermott was Johnny-on-the-spot with the weekly benefits.

Fred Bebergall, skipper of the Oakland Tribune, dropped in one night recently. According to him, the east bay illuminator is receiving its share of business, making work plentiful for printers; consequently his view regarding Oakland's future is decidedly optimistic.

How not to spend a vacation—chopping wood. Yet that is precisely the way Frank Myers, makeup, spent most of his at his summer home at Forest Knolls, near Lagunitas. It seems, strangely enough, to have filled him with pep, though, and he regrets not having another week on office pay to devote to the ex-Kaiser's favorite outdoor sport.

Chronicle Notes—By Orville K. Swiggett.

The latter part of last week and too late to receive notice in these columns of the last issue, occurred the passing of the mother of E. B. Hooley, Mrs. Elnora Switz, aged 62. The death of Mrs. Switz occurred very unexpectedly, she having been enjoying the best of health excepting recently and occasionally occurrences of a weakened heart. She had on the day of her demise received a visit from a life long friend whom she had not seen for years and the joy of meeting this friend and the excitement occasioned thereby is thought to have caused her death, as she passed away while talking to her friend. Only a few days previous to this sad affair, Mr. Hooley and family, together with his brother and family and their mother had enjoyed a wedding anniversary and double birthday celebration at the mother's home. The Chronicle chapel wish to extend its kindest condolence to E. B. Hooley.

On last Tuesday afternoon occurred the regular monthly meeting of the Chronicle Mutual Aid Society. Officers were elected as follows: Carroll Crawford, president; Selig Olcovich, vice-president; J. H. McDermott, secretary-treasurer. These officers, together with F. A. Hutchinson and Chairman Mackay, also compose the new board of directors. On next Tuesday a meeting will be held, when balloting on amendments to the constitution will take place.

Well, George had his first accident a few nights ago, but it wasn't his fault. Though Hirst speeds her up some in mornings on his way out toward the ocean to his home on California street, he is, however, a careful driver. His accident was not a head-on collision, as the wild driver hit him from the rear and he sure was going some, as George says he himself was not asleep. The wild man who hit George was one

of those hit-and-run kind, but he did not run far until George and King caught him and got his number and later recompensed George for the injury to his car.

F. Blanchard is now on vacation at The Oaks, Placer County.

Jesse A. Morse is vacationing at Spokane, Wash., visiting his daughter.

L. J. Muir and wife a few days ago started a two weeks' vacation to points down the peninsula and Southern California.

The Call boys who assemble nightly at lunch time at the Cadillac have been asking about you, Paddock, and wondering if you have a new suit of hair. Now that you are back from the Windy City, you can show them the improvement. "Paddy" had a wonderful trip back East and on his return came via the Canadian Pacific, stopping off at Banff and Vancouver and other places of interest. Paddock has quite a collection of photos taken en route.

E. M. Campbell of the makeup is a recent purchaser of a Dodge sedan and nightly he and "Red" Fields are seen comparing notes on their respective make of car. No doubt "Red" thinks his car is the faster and probably so, for Fields lets no one pass him when dashing out over the highways.

C. B. Maxwell, who holds down a machine over in the little nook which formerly was occupied by lockers, has dubbed this particular place the garage. Why? Because it has therein a Maxwell and a Ford. Doctor, who also holds forth there nightly, does not take to either, for he is some Walker.

The following is from a news item of recent date: "Amos T. Mead, uncle of Mrs. W. A. Kirkland, 918 Sonoma street, Vallejo, died at his home in Portland, N. Y., after living for over 100 years. He was born in September, 1823. He was a printer by trade since 13 years of age."

W. W. Bird of the proofroom has just returned after a week spent down in his old haunts in Los Angeles, hobnobbing with many of his old friends and incidentally meeting up with lots of hot weather. Some birds like hot weather, but W. W. Bird likes the semi-warm and exhilarating breezes of San Francisco.

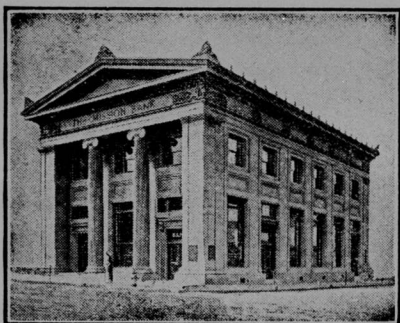
Support for the union label, shop card and working button gives all trade unionists at least a look at the sunny side of everything.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of July 11, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell and Financial Secretary McTiernan were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Office Employees—Thomas Riley, Sylvan Rosenblum, Wm. A. Granfield, Andrew Geggus, Wm. T. Bonsor. United Laborers—P. J. Leary, Frank Donnigan. Stationary Firemen—James Coulsting, James Kerr, L. J. Walsh. Auto Mechanics—F. J. Dumond, vice M. G. Stites. Molders No. 164—John O. Walsh, J. E. Dillon, A. T. Wynn, Frank Brown, Frank Wacker. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Glenn Stueckel, Wm. Fluegler, Ed Fennessey, P. J. Ryan, Andy Barber, George Riley, Thomas Cook, Alfred Price. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the California State Water and Power League, thanking the Council and unions for assistance and acknowledging receipt of \$40.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Industrial Accident Commission, relative to a new slogan—Safety First inadequate. From the Community Chest Committee, relative to the unemployment situation. From the Bakery Workers' International Union and the Bakers' Joint Executive Board of Los Angeles, with reference to the unfair Ward Baking Co. From the Local Joint Executive Board of Allied Culinary Workers, requesting a boycott on the Crystal Palace Market and the Van Noy Interstate Company.

Referred to Committee on Education—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting the Council to appoint a standing committee on education to carry out the educational declarations of the American Labor Movement and to cooperate with their committee.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, stating that the Schlitz and Pabst Breweries of Milwaukee are unfair to organized labor.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Janitors, Steam Shovelmen, Blacksmiths, Material Teamsters and Milk Wagon Drivers, will parade on Labor Day.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From Postal Clerks No. 2, Bakery Drivers, and Casters and Model Makers.

Referred to Labor Clarion and Moving Picture Operators' Union—From Moving Picture Operators' Union of San Mateo, enclosing list of theatres that are unfair to their union, as follows: Daly Theatre, Daly City; Colma Theatre, Colma Royal Theatre, South San Francisco.

Communication from Mr. Norman Lombard, requesting that Professor Fisher be invited to address the Council. Moved that the Council invite Professor Fisher to address the Council on July 25th; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Jenny Wren Company. In the matter of communication from the Musicians' Union, requesting a boycott on certain societies giving dances without union music, the matter was laid over for one week. In regard to a communication from the International Coopers' Union and its controversy with Local Union No. 65 of this city, your committee took the matter under advisement, matters in the meantime to be kept in status quo. Report concurred in.

Dr. George H. Evans, representative of the California Tuberculosis Association, addressed the Council and spoke in behalf of the new plan

of the organization to investigate and improve health conditions in industrial employments. He described interestingly the past work of the organization in establishing clinics for the discovery and treatment of tuberculosis among children, which work has been taken over by the city, and the society's program to perform the same kind of work for adult workers in industry. The plan of the organization was indorsed by unanimous vote of the Council.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30—Will not be able to take part in Labor Day parade, as their members have to work; those who can will march with other unions; Compton's and Foster's lunches are unfair. Federal Employees—Will take part in Labor Day parade. Janitors—Reported about Moose Hall Janitor. Waitresses donated \$5 per month to Promotional League; Chatterton Bakery unfair. Teamsters No. 85—Will parade on Labor Day; \$5 fine for not parading. Garment Workers—Business very dull; requested a demand for the union label when purchasing clothing, shirts and overalls. Auto Mechanics—Will parade; are making progress. Laundry Workers—Parade undecided. Bakers No. 24—All in good health; no tuberculosis.

Receipts—\$593.23. **Expenses**—\$168.05.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.

Note:—Hatters' Union, Local No. 23 of San Francisco, reports that union-made hats may be ordered for the Labor Day parade from the following San Francisco firms: Lundstrom Hat Factory, 1114 Mission; Golden West Hat Factory, 21 City Hall avenue; Superior Hat Company, 72 Second street.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held July 2, 1924.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:30 by Temporary Chairman Roe H. Baker, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: F. E. Lively, Carl Jelm, Thos. Mahoney, John Coakly, Adam Vurek and J. R. Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers, announcing that Schlitz and Pabst breweries of Milwaukee are still unfair; noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department, announcing that the Berninghaus Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, has broken their agreement with the Metal Polishers; referred to the Barbers. Minutes of the Building Trades; read, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks reported that Steinberg's at Fillmore and Geary, and 23d and Mission streets are unfair; ask a demand for the Shoe Clerks' working card when buying shoes. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label. Waiters No. 30 reported that they have increased their membership over 400 in the last year; Koffee Kup, Foster's and Compton's are still unfair; look for the house card. Carpenters 34 reported that business is good.

Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are unfair, such as Piggly-Wiggly, Sunshine, Skaggs, Jenny Wren, Evergood Bakery at Haight and Fillmore, and White's Cash and Carry at 26th and Castro are still unfair; ask and look for the Clerks' working button; color changes every month, color for July is gray. Typographical No. 21 reported that the Crowell Publishing Co. of Springfield, Ohio, is still unfair. Carpenters No. 483 reported that business is good.

Agitation Committee reported that they have notified 26 locals in regard to sending their delegates to the Section. Promotional League submitted the by-laws to the Section to adopt and also reported that they have \$453.50 up to date.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the constitution and by-laws from the Pro-

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motional League be adopted as a whole as read Moved, seconded and carried that the Section confirm the election of the five delegates to the Promotional League, under the by-laws of the League. Moved, seconded and carried that the election of Vice-President of the Promotional League be held the first meeting in August. Moved, seconded and carried that the circular letter be sent to all local unions, asking for information of union and non-union firms, and this information will be used by the Promotional League.

Under this heading the Secretary reported that the Section had been organized 14 years ago, July 1, 1910. Delegate Roe H. Baker of the Barbers Union No. 148 told of the early history of the Section and the good work it has done during the 14 years it has been organized. The next speaker was Delegate Theo. Johnson of Waiters No. 30. He told of the agitation for the label in the year of 1885 and the steady growth up till 1905 and the good work that the Section does in the conditions on which it has to work, and it is the duty of all locals to affiliate with the Section and send their delegates to the meetings.

Dues, \$20.00; Agent's Fund, \$17.81; total, \$37.81. Disbursements, \$45.80.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10 p.m., to meet again on July 16, 1924.

Demand the union label, working card and button on all things that you buy. Send your delegates to the meetings of the Section and have them make a report back to your local.

Demand the label of the Glove Workers when you buy gloves.

Demand the "Bell Brand Collar" from your merchant. If he can't supply you, the Label Section will through their agent, Brother Theo. Johnson, Room No. 205, Labor Temple. Phone Market 56.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held July 12, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8 p.m. by Chairman pro tem George S. Hollis.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

E. L. Whitman and J. Irthum, representatives of Building Trades' organization of Alameda County, admitted as delegates.

On motion, the General Labor Day Committee went into permanent organization, with the following as officers:

President, George S. Hollis; vice-president, Thos. Doyle; secretaries, John A. O'Connell, George McTague; sergeants-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien, Joseph Marshall.

Pursuant to instructions of the previous meeting the Chairman announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee of Arrangements—John A. O'Connell (chairman), F. C. McDonald, Roe H. Baker, A. G. Gilson, Wm. T. Bonsor, L. J. Flaherty, M. Maxwell, George McTague, George S. Hollis, Thos. Doyle, James W. Mullen, Fred C. Nicholas.

Committee on Entertainment and Ball—M. Maxwell (chairman), Frank L. Storry, John J. Casey, Chas. McColm, Wm. Granfield, Eugene Rush, Anthony Noriega, I. A. Blinn, Wm. Herbert Lane, Harry Milton, Harvey Lorraine, Joe C. Willis.

Committee on Floats—Timothy A. Reardon (chairman), Dave Ryan, Al Howe, Fred C. Nicholas, James J. McTiernan, Frank E. Lively, Wm. L. Rhys, Wm. Towne, Margaret Finkensbinder, P. Magnani.

Committee on Hall and Decorations—George McTague (chairman), John A. O'Connell, Joseph Tuite, George H. Knell, Al Norton, Nellie Casey, Joe Marshall, Wm. Amman, Archie Mooney.

Committee on Music—Wm. T. Bonsor (chairman), E. J. McCarthy, John J. O'Connor, John Dhue, George Cullen, Joseph Ault, Wm. Rusk, Ed. Dwyer, Steve P. Kane, Walter H. Newell.

Committee on Parade—All the Delegates.

Committee on Prizes—James W. Mullen (chairman), George M. Cook, James E. Wilson, Thomas McDermott, Joe Moreno, Frank E. Lively, Emil G. Buehrer, John Ricketts, Al Rogers, Mr. Hansbury, L. J. Kannay, Ned Castle, Jerry Hannigan, Charles P. Gordon, W. R. Otto, George Berger, John McCafferty, George Miller, Harry Lowenstein, Mr. Brown, Patrick O'Brien, Douglas Clark, M. J. Sullivan, R. Mann, Paul J. Mohr, Dan Dougherty, J. M. Tripplett, T. L. Quanstrom, Chas. Linegar, Patrick Mulkeen, J. J. Kenney, Mr. Fox, Glenn Stueckel, J. Killisby.

Committee on Publicity—Frank C. McDonald (chairman), John A. O'Connell, L. P. Flaherty, Theo. Johnson, George McTague, John O. Walsh, Chas. McColm, Frank Miller, Archie Mooney, A. C. Sheehan, Dave Ryan.

Committee on Speaker—L. J. Flaherty (chairman), Roe H. Baker, F. C. McDonald, George S. Hollis, George McTague, John A. O'Connell.

A letter was read from Hatters' Union, Local No. 23 of San Francisco, informing the committee that the following firms are fair to their organization and able to furnish union-made hats for the Labor Day parade, namely, Lundstrom Hat Factory, 1114 Mission; Golden West Hat Factory, 21 City Hall avenue; Superior Hat Company, 72 Second street.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to notify the unions where they may order such goods.

A number of additional unions were reported having voted to participate in the parade.

The Bay District Council of Carpenters was reported having indorsed the holding of the parade and having requested all its affiliated organizations to participate in the parade.

A general discussion was indulged in as to various features that may be adopted in the plans for the celebration, and these were all referred to their appropriate committees as follows:

Referred to Committee on Entertainment—A suggestion to have moving picture house show industrial films on Labor Day.

Referred to Committee on Parade—A suggestion that the line of march be routed so as to provide for a countermarch of all the unions taking part in the parade.

Referred to Committee on Decorations—A suggestion to have the city decorate the streets along the line of march, and that the committee see that the Ferry Building be lighted up in the evening.

Referred to Committee on Publicity—A suggestion that the press give proper publicity to the celebration.

Referred to Committee on Speaker—A great number of possible selections for orator of the day. Until the selection is made, it was ordered that no publicity be given in regard to individuals that may be asked to officiate in that capacity.

Referred to the Committee on Prizes—A suggestion that an essay contest be arranged, offering two prizes for best Labor Day essay, one for \$100 to go to an adult, and one for \$50 to go to a pupil in private or public schools, submitting such essays.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. to meet again in the Labor Temple next Saturday evening, July 19th, at 8:15 o'clock.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
GEORGE MCTAGUE,
Secretaries.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

BAKERS DEFEAT WAGE CUT.

After a four-weeks' strike, Jewish bakers of Chicago have defeated an attempt to cut wages \$6 a week.

Zinovieff is finding out that the Reds can't fool all the workers all of the time, a job that they apparently thought was easy. When the toilers realize what Communist means, none but an infinitesimal number will have anything to do with it. They have seen what Russia has endured under "Red" rule and they do not want to have the Russian experiment tried upon them. Hence the dwindling Communist parties.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Isaac O. Peurata of the painters, Joseph V. Watson of the marine engineers, Charles J. Stark of the printers.

Miscellaneous Employees' Local No. 10 has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, George Riley; vice-president, Andy Barber; recording secretary, Glen Stueckel; secretary-treasurer, Alfred Price; business agents, Thos. Clayton and Thos. Cook; inside guard, Leo Bismark; executive board, James Lewis, Joe Naughton, Wm. Spahr, Paul Schertzinger, James Howie, Tom Nelson, P. J. Ryan; delegates to Local Joint Board, Geo. Riley, Glen Stueckel, Al Price; delegates to Labor Section, Joe Naughton, Alfred Price.

Dr. George H. Evans addressed the Council last Friday evening and secured the Council's indorsement of the plan of the California Tuberculosis Association to establish industrial clinics for the discovery and treatment of tuberculosis. He cited local statistics showing that the highest death rate for this disease occurs among persons between the years of 19 and 39, a fact proving conclusively that health conditions in industry are poor, and that better working conditions are

necessary to keep down the ravages of this disease among the industrial workers. In that connection the representatives of the Laundry Workers reported that while in years past on the average one member each three months died from tuberculosis, the organization during the past two years has had only one death due to tuberculosis; this is attributed to the greatly improved sanitary conditions in the union laundries. The Bakers' delegate reported the same improvement noticed among the members of his craft in the union bakeries.

The following theatres are reported unfair to the moving picture operators on the peninsula, namely, Daly Theatre, Daly City; Colma Theatre, at Colma, and Royal Theatre at South San Francisco.

A great number of unions have voted to take part in the Labor Day parade, which promises this year to exceed and excel the one held last year. Teamsters No. 85 voted to turn out all members, and imposed a fine of \$5 on those who fail to turn out.

The Trades Union Promotional League will continue its campaign for financial support until the full amount required is pledged, and will commence active operations when a sufficient amount

has been collected to warrant such undertaking.

There is great dullness in the Garment Workers' trade, most employees being laid off for three days a week. A more liberal demand for the label on shirts and overalls at this particular time would materially help the women affected in securing for them steadier employment.

All chain stores in San Francisco are unfair to the Grocery Clerks, and trade unionists are being requested to make the fact known to their families and friends.

Among the more notable economic works of the year is the recently issued book by Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, entitled: "Legal Foundations of Capitalism." This work is the mature presentation of Mr. Commons' theories on economic subjects, and is worthy the attention and study of all who are interested in the topics of economic science. A part of the book probably will remain somewhat obscure to most readers, namely, the metaphysical and ethical side of economic transactions. Professor Commons has studied his subject from many angles, and we think his book in years to come will occupy a prominent place in the economic literature of our times.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University has been invited to address the Labor Council on July 25th on the subject of the League of Nations and what it has accomplished.

RICH BUY TAX EXEMPTS.

Income tax returns contradict the claim of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that rich men are investing their money in tax-exempt securities rather than industry. The Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that the Mellon claim is one of the year's great hoaxes. It is stated that 67 individuals report they received net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more for the year 1923. This more than tripled millionaires in the previous year.

The bureau's report will undoubtedly injure the campaign waged by Secretary Mellon and banking interests to prohibit states, counties and other political units from issuing tax-exempt securities.

Friends of these securities insist that the money thus raised is not taken out of production but is put into waterworks, schoolhouses, roads, public buildings and other social necessities. They also claim that if the issuance of tax-exempts is stopped the securities held by banks will increase in value.

Opponents of tax-exempts claim that rich men buy these securities and take their money out of circulation. This, they insist, is a "hard-times" factor. The report shatters this claim.

The grand total income throughout the entire country was \$21,336,212,530. This is an increase of \$1,750,000,000 over the previous year. Only 6 1-5 per cent of all the people filed reports.

The law provides that unmarried persons having an annual income of \$1000 or more and married persons having an income of \$2000 or more shall file reports. It is now shown that only 6 out of every 100 had an income of at least \$1000 or \$2000. The number reporting was slightly lower than the previous year.

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